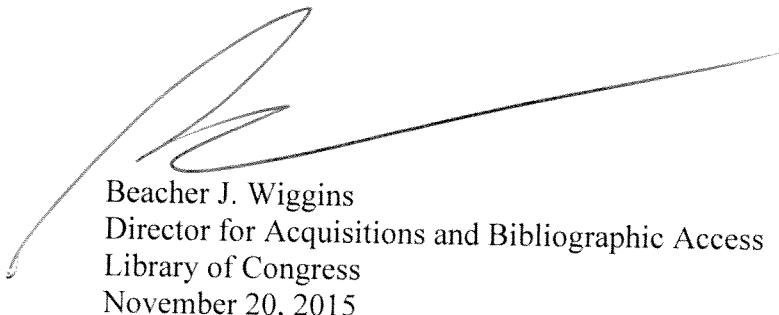


**Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate  
Library Services, Library of Congress  
Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2015**

To the Librarian of Congress:

The report of the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015, is herewith respectfully submitted.



Beacher J. Wiggins  
Director for Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access  
Library of Congress  
November 20, 2015

**Library of Congress  
Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate  
Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2015**

**Beacher J. Wiggins, Director for Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access**

The Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate (ABA) of the Library of Congress is responsible for acquiring materials for all collections held by the Library Services service unit and the Law Library of Congress; for cataloging print and digital resources in all languages; for professional training of Library of Congress staff and colleagues in the library community; and for a wide range of standards and leadership initiatives in cataloging and acquisitions. In fiscal 2015 the ABA Directorate maintained high production; increased its contributions to the Library's web presence; successfully implemented an up-to-date integrated software system for the Library's overseas offices; led the library community in developing BIBFRAME, a new bibliographic framework that will make libraries' catalog data intelligible to the semantic Web; and led cooperative programs that greatly enhanced other libraries' services to patrons.

**Collect and preserve the record of America's creativity and the world's knowledge (including services to Congress)**

In fiscal 2015 the Library's Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate (ABA) purchased 656,807 items for the collections, a decrease of more than eight percent compared to the 717,339 items purchased in fiscal 2013. The directorate also acquired 143,150 collection items through exchange, unsolicited gift, or transfer from other federal agencies, a decrease of approximately thirty percent from the 203,884 items obtained by these methods the previous year but comparable to the 163,251 items so obtained in fiscal 2013. Items added to the Library collections through receipt from the U.S. Copyright Office or Cataloging in Publication and

International Standard Serial Number programs totaled 371,164 (including monographs and serial issues), a notable decrease from 457,647 such additions in fiscal 2014 but comparable to the 399,536 items acquired from these sources in fiscal 2013. The decreases are attributable to several causes: widespread increases in prices of foreign publications, particularly serials, offsetting the generally increased value of the dollar against many other currencies; slow economies that reduced the number of gift items from other countries; the ongoing shift of serial publications from print to digital formats, reducing print Copyright receipts; and the Library's decision to retain only one copy of each title in most areas of the General Collections and Law Library. The total of 1,143,335 collection items acquired by the ABA Directorate represent high-quality content which greatly strengthens the general, law, area studies, and special-format collections that are important to researchers and the Congress. The Directorate also facilitated the acquisition of 954,280 additional items that were donated to the Library's custodial divisions, compared to 1,627,566 in fiscal 2104 and 1,022,536 in fiscal 2013.

The ABA Directorate expended a total of \$22.5 million for collections this fiscal year, compared to \$24.5 million in fiscal 2014, \$20.5 million in fiscal 2013, and \$21 million in fiscal 2012. The Library's GENPAC (General Purchase/Acquisitions and Cataloging) fund, under which most acquisitions for the Library collections (except those of the Law Library of Congress) are made, expended \$17,062,048.92, compared to \$14,057,322 the previous year. Funding for the Law Library collections was set at \$2,452,193.41, a slight increase over the \$2,420,000 allocated to purchases for the Law Library the previous year. Gift funds and end-of-year reprogrammed appropriated funds brought total expenditures to more than \$22.5 million and enabled ABA to purchase many additional valuable materials in all formats for the Library's collections.

The five purchasing divisions—the African, Latin American, and Western European Division (ALAWE), Asian and Middle Eastern Division (ASME), Germanic and Slavic Division (GS), US/Anglo Division (USAN), and Overseas Operations Division (OVOP), the administrative home for the Library’s six overseas offices in Cairo, Egypt; Islamabad, Pakistan; Jakarta, Indonesia; Nairobi, Kenya; New Delhi, India; and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—purchased many treasures for the collections, including rare issues of the *Connecticut Journal* for the years 1773–1777; a complete run of the *London Gazette* for 1776; an autograph manuscript of Stravinsky’s “Berceuses du chat” and “Probaoutki”; the microfilmed backfile of and current subscription to the French satirical periodical *Charlie Hebdo*; holograph manuscripts by George and Ira Gershwin.

The six offices obtained a total of 213,363 items for the Library’s collections in addition to the items they purchased on a cost-recovery basis for libraries that participated in the Cooperative Acquisitions Programs.

A specialized purchase acquisition method is bidding at auction. This year the US/Anglo Division placed successful bids for George Washington, Jr.’s “You’re a Grand Old Rag” [sic] and for additional correspondence by the Gershwin brothers and by Leonard Bernstein as well as for three study sketches by Elihu Vedder for the Library of Congress.

The Africa Section of ALAWE continued its collaboration with the Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC), to purchase difficult to acquire monographs and serials

from areas of West Africa that present challenges to most approval plan vendors in terms of traveling to those nations. The Library and other U.S. research institutions have long had considerable difficulty in obtaining materials from West Africa. CAORC is unique in that its research base is located in Dakar, Senegal, but it also has representatives operating out of offices in downtown Washington, D.C. Since 2011, CAORC's network of bibliographic representatives located in West African countries has acquired materials on behalf of the Library of Congress. CAORC, in coordination with the West African Research Association (WARA) and the West African Resource Center (WARC), has worked assiduously over the past few years to acquire titles from eleven countries for the Library of Congress, including: Sierra Leone, Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Guinea Conakry, Mali, Niger, Chad, Senegal, and Togo.

During the year the Africa Section was successful in fulfilling the request of the Law Library to have CAORC search for and purchase on behalf of LC specific legal publications from West Africa. Two of the most significant acquisitions the Africa Section has to its credit were to purchase from CAORC complete runs of the *Journal Officiel du Burkina Faso* and the *Journal Officiel de la Republique du Senegal*.

In fiscal year 2015, through frequent communication with the CAORC offices in Senegal, and in response to several requests from the Library's recommending officers, the Africa Section was able to increase CAORC's acquisitions from 4,864 titles in fiscal year 2014 to 5,835 in fiscal year 2015. Of these items in 2015, 1,292 were monographs and 4,543 serials. In the previous year, 757 titles constituted books and 4,107 were serials from West Africa.

The Library continued its robust exchange agreements with more than 4,000 institutions in 115 countries. Created in 2002, ABA's Duplicate Materials Exchange Program (DMEP) facilitates the exchange of materials between the Library and partner institutions by means of a web ordering site. In fiscal 2015, ABA supplied DMEP partners with 10,845 items.

The U.S. Government Documents Section (Gov Docs) in USAN acquired and cataloged materials obtained from Federal, State, City, Local, and Tribal governments within the United States. The vast majority of this material is considered transfer; this is a form of government-to-government material exchange that is without cost to the Library. In fiscal 2015, Gov Docs acquired a total of 168,514 items under the provisions of *Title 44, U.S. Code*, for documents issued by the United States Government or through depository arrangements with federal, state, and local governments. This was a 23 percent decrease from fiscal 2014. Of the items received, 34,011 were retained for the Library's collections. These included monographs and serials in print copies and special formats. The addition of items to the collection was an increase of 5,466 items, or a 13 percent increase over fiscal 2014. Non-purchase Federal and State materials forwarded for retention increased this year but are still significantly lower than previous years. State governments continued to move to electronic only access and distribution of their publications to a much greater degree than the Federal government. Materials not used for the collections were used for international exchange, surplus books for domestic libraries, office copies, and desk copies for the Congressional Reference Service. The remainders were discarded via the Government Services Administration per Library policy.

The GovDocs Section worked with the Collection Development Office to review and select material made available to the Library of Congress by the closure of the U.S. Department of

Transportation Library (DOT). Again, when the Washington Post significantly reduced its tangible newspaper library, CDO and Gov Docs reviewed and selected older government documents discarded by the Post that were appropriate to be used in LC's international exchange program. The additional processing of these items will occur in fiscal 2016.

The GovDocs Section also supported the collection of foreign government documents through international exchange. This year the section mailed over 2,500 items, and the Government Printing Office sent over 73,000 items to other international partners in support of the Library's exchange activities. The section provided the Congressional Research Service with over 2,000 reference works for their work in providing reports and guidance to Congress.

The ABA Directorate also acquired collection materials via copyright and directly from publishers. The ABA Directorate's national imprint divisions, the US Arts, Sciences, and Humanities Division (USASH) and the US Programs, Law, and Literature Division (USPRL), acquired resources in all formats via the U.S. Copyright Office, the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) Program, the Preassigned Control Number Program (PCN), and the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) Program. In fiscal 2015, ABA received more than 133,000 monograph volumes from the Copyright Office, either deposited as part of copyright registration or demanded by the Copyright Acquisitions Division—a decrease of three percent from the 137,100 monograph volumes forwarded by the Copyright Office in fiscal 2014. In addition, ABA experienced dramatic increases in serials received from Copyright: ABA received 202,693 print serial issues and volumes from the Copyright Office, an increase of 49 percent compared to

136,772 the previous year, and 16,558 electronic issues acquired through the Library's e-Deposit program, compared to 1,419 e-serial issues acquired from copyright in fiscal 2014. While most of the serial acquisitions were loose serial issues of titles already cataloged, 2,287 represented new U.S. serial titles selected for the Library's permanent collections for the first time this year—an increase of 28 percent over the 1,787 new serial titles received through copyright in fiscal 2014. The nation's publishers submitted 100,710 books in compliance with requirements of the Cataloging in Publication and Preassigned Control Number programs that provide cataloging data in advance of publication for books likely to be acquired by libraries in the U.S. This figure represents a slight increase over the 98,310 books acquired in the CIP and PCN programs in fiscal 2014. Automated claiming of CIP priority 1 books owed the Library of Congress by publishers participating in the CIP program continued at a "maintenance level," ensuring a sustained high flow of CIP fulfillment copies coming into the Library. The USASH selection officers provided selection for materials for the General Collections from the time sensitive work flows of Copyright and CIP.

The monographs and serials received through copyright and CIP represent the current creative output of U.S. authors, researchers, and scientists. Members of Congress and their staff regularly request U.S. English language titles in all subjects. On a daily basis, ABA provided expedited cataloging for materials requested by Congress. Titles received from the Copyright Office, whether or not they are scholarly in nature, have historical importance, as they document the daily lives and culture of the American people. Through the titles received from Copyright, the Library builds strong collections in all subject areas and has particularly important resources to support research in popular culture, such as children's books, cookbooks, comic books,

genealogies, movie tie-ins, and video game books. These materials will be a rich resource for future historians.

The ABA Directorate obtained digital resources of great relevance and value to Congress and other users of the Library. The U.S./Anglo Division, in addition to acquiring English and foreign language materials from all Anglo-heritage countries, maintained the Library's Electronic Resources Online Catalog (EROC) showing holdings and licensing information as well as bibliographic records for electronic journals and electronic books. During FY2015, USAN purchased 86 new electronic resources, almost double the 44 new e-resource titles purchased in fiscal 2014. In fiscal 2015, a total of \$5,677,334.53 was spent to purchase or license direct access and online access electronic resources. The purchases also necessitated the negotiation of 22 license agreements.

The Library's eDeposit project made strides this year in acquiring born-digital serials through copyright. The USASH Division worked with the U.S. Copyright Office to add 16,558 new issues of 1,441 e-serials to the Library's collection, an increase of 1067% compared to the 1,419 e-serial issues added the previous year. The Library Services manager for the program, a USASH section head, continued to work collaboratively with the U.S. Copyright Office to build upon the special relief agreements that provided on-site Library users with access to e-serials and e-books on the platforms maintained by three publishers. One of this year's new participants was the open-source platform of the Hindawi Publishing Corporation. Acquisition of e-resources through copyright freed GENPAC and other funds for valuable collection resources that could be obtained only by purchase. By the end of the year, on-site researchers could access more than

19,334 e-serial issues acquired through eDeposit on two workstations in the Microform and Machine-Readable Collections Reading Room in the Thomas Jefferson Building. The director for ABA continued to participate on the Library's Management Oversight Group on Selecting and Managing and Content Captured from the Web that oversaw the archiving of other web sites.

**Provide the most effective methods of connecting users to our collections**

In fiscal year 2015 the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate (ABA) cataloged a total of 229,412 items on 218,014 new bibliographic records including 1,557 archival records for the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections. The number of items cataloged represented 90 percent of the 255,697 items cataloged in fiscal 2014, while the number of completed records exceeded the 206,476 completed the previous year. The number of items cataloged was reduced because the Library no longer kept more than one copy of most titles added to the General or Law Library Collections.

Of the 218,014 completed records, copy cataloging accounted for 72,873 compared to 60,683 in fiscal 2014, an increase of about twenty percent. Original cataloging, the category of most interest to other libraries that depend on the Library of Congress for much of their cataloging data, accounted for 145,141 records, almost identical to the production of 145,793 the previous year. ABA provided inventory control for 229,000 monographs (books) and loose serial issues, for a total of 529,000 new general collection items, a slight decrease from the 558,113 new general collection items inventoried the previous year. The cataloging data that ABA produced

are available everywhere in the Library of Congress Catalog on the World Wide Web and distributed via the bibliographic utilities for the benefit of the entire library community.

The directorate improved the Library of Congress catalog in several important ways this year. ABA produced 74,621 new name authority records to support searching with standardized search terms, an increase of less than five percent over the 71,743 created in fiscal 2014. It added 3,637 new authorized subject headings to the Library of Congress Subject Headings, compared to 3,350 added in fiscal 2014. The ABA Directorate also revised 549,971 catalog records to update search terms to contemporary language.

The continued expansion of cataloging in the Library's six overseas offices—in Cairo, Egypt; Islamabad, Pakistan; Jakarta, Indonesia; Nairobi, Kenya; New Delhi, India; and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, all administered by ABA—helped the directorate maintain its high production levels. In addition, generous overtime, assistance from volunteers, interns, and summer temporary hires, and focused telework projects contributed to the high production that ABA's catalogers achieved.

The Electronic Cataloging in Publication Cataloging Partnership Program continued to grow. The number of ECIPs cataloged by the partners grew by 15 percent this year to 7,336 titles and now represents 15 percent of the pre-publication metadata output of the CIP Program. There are now 29 partner institutions in the ECIP Cataloging Partnership Program. The ECIP Cataloging Partnership Program is becoming a well-known and valued cooperative cataloging program that allows the Library of Congress to enhance its work-product with the expertise of skilled librarians throughout the nation.

The CIP Program remained one of the most significant, well established, and well known programs of the Library of Congress, providing valuable metadata to the national and international library communities, publishers, and vendors. Even with reduced staffing and time lost due to inclement weather and Library of Congress system malfunctions, the quantity of CIPs processed only dropped by five percent, to 47,780 in fiscal 2015. Participating publishers grew by one percent to 5,354. In the Pre-assigned Control Number (PCN) Program, the CIP Publisher Liaison staff members assigned 52,070 Library of Congress Control Numbers and established 3,859 publisher accounts. This brings the total number of EPCN publisher accounts to 68,710. The publishers who participate in the PCN Program are generally smaller publishers, whose output may not be as widely acquired as publishers who participate in CIP. Nevertheless, about 60 percent of the titles received through the PCN Program are added to the Library's permanent collections in most years, compared to the 95 percent of the titles received through the CIP Program that are added to the Library's collections.

The total number of volumes received through the overall CIP Program, which includes both the Cataloging in Publication and Preassigned Control Number (PCN) programs, increased by two percent over fiscal 2014, to 100,710 with an estimated value to the Library of Congress of \$9,171,886. During the forty-four years since the CIP Program was established, CIP data have been prepared for a cumulative total of 1,797,413 titles.

The CIP Program continued to use ONIX metadata provided by publishers as a source of descriptive elements of CIP titles. Use of ONIX to create bibliographic records is twice as fast as other record creation mechanisms. This year 9,533 records were created through the use of

the ONIX-to-MARC Converter. Since the Converter was implemented in the Library in 2010, 51,153 CIP records have been created with ONIX as the foundation of their descriptive elements. The ECIP Table of Contents feature that enables catalogers to electronically add a table of contents note to a 505 field also continued successfully this year, with a total of 17,930 records enhanced in this manner, providing more access points for users to search, thereby facilitating discovery of Library resources through the catalog.

In an increase of 21 percent over the previous year, the ABA Law Section reclassified 6,825 titles previously classed under the generic “LAW” class to the appropriate K schedule of the Library of Congress Classification. The Law Section provided cataloging for new works in 88 languages and included tables of contents in 5,537 new records, providing a much greater range of search terms for catalog users. Backlogs of law materials increased by 29 percent during the year, particularly in Spanish and Chinese. The section received permission to hire two librarians with expertise in these languages.

The Law Section head continued to manage a number of partnerships with internal and external organizations. A New York University Law Library cataloger provided “whole item” cataloging for 63 Romanian and Moldovan law books received by the Law Section. He also provided ECIP cataloging for all the books published by the New York University Press in the fields of law and international relations. The Law Section worked with the Managing Editor of Law Library of Congress publications, and the Policy and Standards Division to catalog Law Library reports and add to their bibliographic records management information system numbers and “handles” or persistent digital identifiers to the digital versions of the reports.

The Children's and Young Adult's Cataloging Program (CYAC) is one of the Library's oldest programs and one of a few that focus specifically on the needs of school and public libraries, which are present in all of the nation's Congressional districts and represent an important constituency for the Library and members of Congress. Approximately 2,000 bibliographic records were enhanced with CYAC headings this year. At the American Library Association Annual Conference, the fiftieth anniversary of CYAC was celebrated with members of the Cataloging of Children's Materials Committee, and those who attended their program. An additional celebration of CYAC's anniversary was planned to occur at the Library early the next fiscal year.

**Deepen the general understanding of American cultural, intellectual, and social life and of other peoples and nations**

The staff members in the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC) completed the program's five-year Web observance of the sesquicentennial of the Civil War. The installment for fiscal 2014, Part 5 "At War's End: A Nation Mourns and Rebuilds," focused on the final battles waged, surrender at Appomattox, Lincoln's assassination, veterans' organizations, and Reconstruction. This program highlighted the bibliographic access that NUCMC provides to the nation's hidden documentary heritage. Letters, first-hand accounts, medical records and official documents describe what happened.

A NUCMC staff member attended the Association of Tribal Archives, Libraries, and Museums (ATALM) open house in the Library's Whittall Pavilion on September 10, 2015. The NUCMC table contained three high-impact panels giving information about the NUCMC program.

Accessions of cataloging data totaled 1,123 and 1,557 archival catalog records were completed.

Staff worked with 63 repositories in 28 states and the District of Columbia, providing access on OCLC's ArchiveGrid to holdings in repositories that were too small to join OCLC directly.

A librarian in USASH and the director of the U.S. ISSN Center contributed to several projects related to the communally edited online encyclopedia Wikipedia, including updates to the article on the International Standard Serial Number. As an outgrowth of her Wikipedia projects, the USASH librarian created an online flashcard deck for an intermediate Salish language textbook to be issued in December 2015. The deck has about 850 flashcards, and uses Salish language text, sound, and audio files provided by a member of the Salish Kootenai Pend d'Oreille Cultural Committee.

The chief of the USPRLL Division continued his second two-year term as Chair of the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) Governing Board. During this 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary year of the ISSN standard and Network, the U.S. ISSN Center heightened the visibility of the ISSN, ISSN Network, and U.S. ISSN Center through consistent branding and new promotional activities. The Library held an ISSN 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary reception in conjunction with the Program for Cooperative Cataloging's CONSER and BIBCO Operations Meetings. The anniversary was also marked during the annual meetings of the North American Serials Interest Group (NASIG) and the American Library Association (ALA). At the ALA Annual Conference, the U.S. ISSN Center in USPRLL was awarded the Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS) Outstanding Collaboration Citation for its 15-year collaboration with ProQuest.

The U.S. ISSN Center assigned ISSN to 6,065 serial titles during the year, including 2,459 e-serials. Other projects included continuing the ISSN International Centre's Core e-Journals project, a project to assign ISSN to the most significant and widely held e-journals, a monographic series project with Taylor & Francis, and a new project as of September 2015 to assign ISSN to the serials in "Independent Voices, an Open-Access Collection of an Alternative Press." The Center also worked to update older prepublication ISSN records so that they could be fully registered in the international ISSN Portal—the "Free ISSN" project. The ISSN Section head served on the National Information Standards Organization's PIE-J Standing Committee and helped to review the PIE-J best practice document on the presentation and identification of e-journals, which was downloaded more than 13,000 times this year. A contract was awarded to produce a "Consolidated Traffic Manager," a workflow tracking, processing, and communications system that will have a component for Cataloging in Publication and one for ISSN. The ISSN component will move ISSN application processing and communications into the digital environment. Implementation of the new system is expected in 2016.

Jen Baum Sevec of the US Monographs Section, USAN, was selected as the John W. Kluge Staff Fellow, to begin in November of fiscal 2016.

The USAN Rare Materials Section (RMS) rediscovered numerous treasures previously inventoried or briefly cataloged at the time of acquisition that deepen the understanding of the cultural life of the U.S. and other countries. Resources re-introduced this year by RMS included the Jefferson-provenance copy of an 18th-century book by John Freeman (Baron Redesdale)

entitled *A Treatise on the Pleadings in Suits in the Court of Chancery, by English Bill*, discovered by a rare book cataloger among the Law Library rare American & English treatises. Other discoveries included a 17th-century Italian edition of Barlaam and Joasaph, found within the Jefferson Library, which may have belonged to Jefferson's daughter Martha.

In a special summer project, a rare book cataloger and her Knowledge Navigators discovered several early Mexican imprints from the 1540s that were unrecorded in Library of Congress online or card catalogs, along with a few that are not represented in outside online checklists or union catalogs of early Spanish-American imprints.

An RMS cataloger's work on LC's Yudin Collection was mentioned repeatedly in an article in the September 6, 2014, issue of a Siberian periodical, *Krasnoiarskii rabochii* [Krasnoyarsk Worker]. The article was written by Inna Polovnikova, Yudin's biographer and grand-niece, who lives in St. Petersburg, Russia. An RMS staffer met with Rudyard Kipling scholar John Bowles to discuss photograph albums in the Library's Carpenter Kipling Collection in advance of his trip to India for research on Kipling's *Jungle Books*.

Staff of ABA also actively supported programs such as the Young Readers Center (YRC) and the Library's Take Our Daughters and Sons to Work Day program on April 23, 2015. Dozens of ABA staff volunteered as guides or author escorts at the National Book Festival on September 5, 2015. Additionally, the ABA selection officers researched and identified 153 titles in the Library's collections that were needed for the event. Staff of ABA, including a division chief,

served as reading mentors in the Everybody Wins! DC Power Lunch Program at Tyler Elementary School from October 2014 to May 2015.

**Provide leadership and services to the Library and information community**

The ABA Directorate provided leadership and services to the Library and information community by promoting the development of a new bibliographic framework, BIBFRAME, for the exchange of catalog data; establishing and disseminating cataloging policy; supporting the international Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC), the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections (NUCMC), the Dewey Decimal Classification, and the International Standard Serial Number programs; and supporting the Cooperative Acquisitions Programs of the six overseas offices. Staff from worked with many other organizations, including the American Library Association, American Theological Libraries Association, Art Libraries Society of North America (ARLIS/NA), Council on East Asian Libraries, Music Library Association, and Society of American Archivists, to promulgate cataloging standards as widely as possible.

The Library continued development of BIBFRAME, the Bibliographic Framework model and vocabulary to replace MARC 21 as a cataloging metadata standard in order to reap the benefits of newer technology, particularly data linking. The Library built on the work and tools developed in fiscal 2014: a stable version of the vocabulary, data entry editing tool, and transformation tool that converts MARC records to BIBFRAME descriptions. These were updated and combined with other new components to support a BIBFRAME pilot that enables input of native BIBFRAME descriptions. Approximately 35 catalogers in ABA, the Geography

and Map Division, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, and Music Division, created bibliographic descriptions, in both BIBFRAME and in MARC—the latter for distribution through the Library’s Cataloging Distribution Service. The results of the pilot would be evaluated early the next fiscal year and would inform a second pilot. The COIN Division supported the pilot by training all participants in the basics of linked data and the semantic Web and in the use of the BIBFRAME Editor. The Network Development and MARC Standards Office developed the following tools and components for the pilot. To encourage community experimentation with BIBFRAME, the tools are made available for download on the software sharing site, GitHub: BIBFRAME Editor (BFE); BIBFRAME Profile Editor, which was needed to make the BFE flexible for use with different forms of material, and was delivered by a contractor in February 2015; BIBFRAME discovery interface; and BIBFRAME output from Metaproxy.

In fiscal 2015 NDMSO began revamping servers and systems to handle new traffic loads anticipated for linked data resolution, label lookup, and other services related to the BIBFRAME project and the linked data service, id.loc.gov. An upgrade to the MarkLogic datastore server to release 8 was purchased, to allow for security updates and the inclusion of native handling of RDF triples in the database, as well as to allow for the possibility of using Javascript for various components of the system, not just xQuery. This effort will continue into fiscal 2016. The currently installed version of MarkLogic (5) was used to support the BIBFRAME Pilot.

Influx Library Systems was contracted by NDMSO to build a proof-of-concept implementation of an open-source based discovery interface to the BIBFRAME vocabulary. MARC records were

converted to BIBFRAME using the existing marc2bibframe conversion application. A docker container was developed with an Elasticsearch search engine, Blazegraph SPARQL endpoint. FEDORA Commons datastore with a front end UI was developed using Python 3.x. Version 0.1 was released in August 2015 for experimentation with BIBFRAME by the community <<https://github.com/lcnetdev/bibframe-catalog>>.

A contract in fiscal 2014 added the MARC transformation software to Metaproxy, a tool that is used by LC to enable its Integrated Library System, Voyager, to correctly process Z39.50 and SRU protocol queries and return records in MARCXML, MODS, and other data exchange formats. BIBFRAME was added to the possible output formats and although that work was completed in 2014, at the end of fiscal 2015 it was awaiting installation at the Library.

This year NDMSO contracted with IndexData to augment Metaproxy to process SRU searches against a BIBFRAME-based database and retrieve BIBFRAME data (in addition to the MARC-based database it currently expects). The project illustrated that Metaproxy could accommodate the BIBFRAME-based data model. A follow-on contract then enhanced the product to a more detailed level to determine issues and enhancements needed for the SRU standard search protocol and its query language Contextual Query Language (CQL). These standards are maintained by the Library of Congress and used extensively by LC and the library community for information retrieval.

The Library also commissioned a study as a follow-on to the one on modeling AV material in BIBFRAME published in 2014. The new study investigates the levels of technical metadata

needed in the bibliographic description in order to use the item, versus linking to more detailed technical details needed for preservation of an item. It was completed and near publication at the end of the fiscal year.

The BIBFRAME initiative was publicized through websites, an electronic discussion group (“listserv”), and an open meeting at each American Library Association conference. The project attracted great interest and inspired related initiatives such as the “LD4P” or Linked Data for Production project proposed by Stanford University Libraries.

In addition to BIBFRAME, the NDMSO staff maintained the following standards used in the library community:

- *LC Linked Data Service (ID) <id.loc.gov>*. ID makes vocabularies available in RDF and other semantic-oriented formats.
- *PREMIS (Preservation Metadata Implementation Strategies)*.
- *MADSRDF (Metadata Authority Description Scheme in RDF)*. The office augmented madsrdf to allow many more “Real World Object” elements to be conveyed, building toward a more robust division between authority labels and real object information.
- *MODS (Metadata Object Description Standard)*. MODS is an XML schema for descriptive metadata that is widely used for digital material.
- *VRACore (Visual Resources Association Standard)*
- *MARC 21 formats*
- *Veterans History Project (VHP) Website support*
- *Z39.50 implementation*. More than 90 million searches and responses were processed for submittal to LC's Voyager Z39.50 server, more than 50 percent of all searches submitted to that OPAC.
- *SRU (Search and Retrieve via URL) search protocol*
- *EDTF (Extended Date/Time Format)*. EDTF was accepted into the work program of ISO/TC 154 to be developed as Part 2 of the universally used basic date standard, ISO 8601.

In addition, the office made possible a significant increase in Web metrics analysis for Library Services units by enhanced software and broader access to software; supported multiple Library Services units in their Web presentations including a completely converted Poetry 180 site from a 1990s-era template to the most current Poetry template in time for the start of the 2015 school

year; and processed more than 50,000 records from nearly 30 agencies to save costly keying of records for new material' and represented the Library at the World Wide Web Consortium.

After the Library and the North American library community successfully implemented the new cataloging instructions *RDA: Resource Description & Access* in 2013, ABA continued to participate in refining RDA and making it more accessible to librarians. An ABA cataloging policy specialist served as the Library of Congress representative to the Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA (JSC); another PSD member chairs the RDA Examples Group and a member of the JSC Places Working Group; and the director for ABA served on the Committee of Principals, the governance body for publishing RDA. The JSC met in Washington, D.C., in November 2014. The JSC discussed 47 proposals and discussion papers; the Library of Congress submitted five papers, all of which were accepted. The primary development work on RDA accomplished during fiscal 2015 included: a major release of the *RDA Toolkit* (April 2015) and three update releases with corrections and Fast Track changes, in October, February, and August. The four releases included a total of 215 changed, new, or deleted Library of Congress-Program for Cooperative Cataloging Policy Statements (LCPCC PSs) developed by PSD staff in conjunction with the Program for Cooperative Cataloging Standing Committee on Standards.

The Library of Congress Classification schedule KVJ (Law of Hawaii (to 1900)) was completed in 2014, and the schedule has been added to Classification Web. Its availability was announced to the community in July. The PSD law classification specialist, continued to collaborate with colleagues at the University of Hawaii and Hawaii State Archives officials on native terminology to include in the schedule.

The KVJ schedule was added to the online Indigenous Law Portal (as part of the Law Library's *Guide to Law Online*). Simultaneously, a massive amount of unique and extremely rare law sources, which were digitized by the Hawaiian State Archives in cooperation with LLMC-Digital and the University of Hawaii Law School at Manoa, were prepared and are being introduced into the Portal, where LC researchers can download them free of charge. The arrangement of the sources follows the order of the classification schedule.

The KIL schedule (Law of Indigenous Peoples in the Americas: Mexico) was added to the Law Portal for North America during the summer of 2015 and concludes the development of classification for the Portal. A set of maps and diagrams, developed by the Geography & Map Division, was also introduced, allowing for searching of tribes and legal materials by either region or state.

The Policy and Standards Division continued to work closely with the ALA/ALCTS/Subject Analysis Committee to develop genre/form terms for literature and also the "general terms" that apply across disciplines (e.g., dictionaries). PSD also continued to work with the Music Library Association to develop genre/form terms for music. In January, PSD approved approximately 175 "general" genre/form terms for inclusion in LCGFT. The terms describe works such as abstracts, dictionaries, periodicals, and yearbooks, which are not specific to a particular discipline, and also include some other terms that do not fall neatly into a particular discipline (e.g., logic puzzles; passenger lists). In February, PSD approved 567 genre/form terms for music. In May, PSD approved approximately 230 genre/form terms for literary works, which was about

half of the proposals that were submitted. Review of the remaining proposals was postponed because of staffing and workloads within PSD. The remaining proposals will be approved in fiscal 2016.

The Library of Congress Demographic Group Terms (LCDGT) will be used to describe the creators of, and contributors to, resources, and also the intended audience of resources. It will be created and maintained by PSD, and be distinct from the other vocabularies that are maintained by the Division. Initial development began as a pilot project, the goals of which are to indicate how LC intends to structure the vocabulary, provide consistent patterns for future development, and generate a discussion that will help inform LC as it fine-tunes the guiding principles. The draft guiding principles for the vocabulary were published in May, and the first phase of the pilot was completed when the initial 387 terms were approved in June. The second phase of the pilot will be completed in fiscal 2016.

The Surplus Books Program within the ABA Acquisitions Fiscal and Support Office placed 98,985 surplus items with libraries and charities within the U.S. This is an increase of more than fifty percent over the previous year's 62,518 items placed, reflecting increased congressional requests and the availability of more material as a result of the policy decision to retain only one copy of most General Collection titles.

This fiscal year the ABA Directorate continued to provide the secretariat for the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC), an international consortium of more than 900 libraries and other institutions that sets cataloging standards, delivers training, and supports innovations in

cataloging and bibliographic formats. The secretariat supported all four PCC components: NACO, the Name Authority Cooperative; SACO, the Subject Authority Cooperative that also includes cooperative contributions to the Library of Congress Classification; BIBCO, the monographic Bibliographic Cooperative; and CONSER, the serial bibliographic record component, or Cooperative Online Serials.

The 75 BIBCO institutions contributed 59,005 monographic records in fiscal 2014, compared to only 51,335 in fiscal 2013. The number of new records contributed by CONSER members in fiscal 2014 was 16,260, a 5.78 percent increase over the previous year. The PCC NACO contributions for new name authority records were 196,479, an increase of 1.42 percent over the previous year. Changes to name authority records decreased to 141,399 from 142,389, as there were no massive modification projects to existing records this year. New series authority records rose to 10,468 from last year's 9,737, while series changes declined to 6,138. The PCC SACO contributions showed a decrease in new Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) authority records of 6.1 percent, to 1,460, while new Library of Congress Classification numbers totaled 240, nearly the same as the previous year's 228.

The PCC attracted 51 new institutions this year. Of these institutions, 33 were funnel members and 18 were institutional members. Forty-four new members joined NACO, and every program had some gains. BIBCO and SACO each added three new members in fiscal 2014, while CONSER added one. At year's end there were 914 PCC member institutions active in one or more programs.

The BIBCO program established a new Music Funnel, joining the NACO Music Project and the SACO Music Funnel. The BIBCO Music Funnel includes Indiana University, Queens Borough Public Library, University at Buffalo, University of Maryland Libraries, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Wilmington, and Vanderbilt University. The BIBCO Program also gained two full-level members, Backstage Library Works and Columbia Law School Library.

The RDA BIBCO Standard Record Metadata Application Profile was updated and presented to the PCC Operations Committee in May.

Of the 44 new members of NACO in fiscal 2015, twelve were new “stand-alone” institutions, and 32 joined NACO funnels. A new NACO funnel, the WRLC (Washington Research Library Consortium) Funnel, was formed, consisting of five institutions in the Washington, D.C., area.

To train new NACO members and provide NACO refresher training for existing members, the PCC Secretariat offered three separate online NACO Training Workshops in October 2013, January 2014, and September 2014. PCC internationalization was enhanced with new NACO “stand-alone” members: the National Library of Israel, the National Library Board of Singapore, the University of British Columbia, and Northwestern University in Qatar; the existing NACO Canada Funnel Atlantic Chapter was enhanced with five new institutional members. A new NACO Funnel was formed and trained, the Indiana-based PALNI Funnel, consisting of four institutional members.

An ABA section head updated the RDA CJK (Chinese/Japanese/Korean) records in the RDA Record Examples document on the PCC homepage. With the RDA Subcommittee on Technical Processing of the Council on East Asian Libraries, staff in USASH, PSD, and ASME worked on the CJK proposal on non-Latin numerals by the Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL). The final proposal was approved by the PCC community and the updated LC-PCC PS reflecting the changes was included in the July 2015 release of the RDA Toolkit.

Fiscal 2015 saw the installation of OFORS, the Overseas Field Office Replacement System, in the Rio, Nairobi, Islamabad, and Jakarta overseas offices. This up-to-date online management system had been installed in New Delhi in 2013 and in Cairo in September 2014. The OFORS system replaces a number of legacy systems that were obsolete and no longer compliant with the Library's information security requirements. The OFORS system was developed on contract with VTLS, Inc., of Blacksburg, Va. (now part of Innovative Interfaces, Inc.), beginning in autumn 2010. The Library's Automation Planning and Liaison Office provided the contracting officer's representative (COR), who traveled to the four newly installed sites this year to inspect and approve them. The COIN Division provided training in the system via video and email. For decades, the overseas offices have supplied publications from their countries of coverage to other research institutions, primarily in North America, on a cost-recovery basis. These Cooperative Acquisitions Programs (CAPs) play a critical role in building area studies collections in libraries that do not have their own acquisitions arrangements in various developing regions. Fine-tuning and full implementation of OFORS would continue in fiscal 2016 to safeguard the Library's

information technology assets while delivering state-of-the-art services to the Cooperative Acquisitions Program participants and the area studies divisions at the Library of Congress.

The Dewey Program at the Library of Congress continued its threefold mission to develop, apply, and assist in the use of the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC). Although the Library does not use the DDC for its own collections, it added DDC numbers to 103,346 titles this year to support the nation's libraries, especially public and school libraries, as well as many foreign libraries that classify their collections according to DDC. This figure represented an increase of 19 percent from the previous year, even though staff attrition has left the Program with only four fulltime classifiers. Their work was supplemented by the use of the AutoDewey software in USASH, USPRLL, ALAWE, USAN, and, for the first time this year, GS. AutoDewey allows for automatic assignment of DDC numbers through use of a Library of Congress Classification (LCC)/DDC correlation tool.

The Dewey Program continued to maintain an editorial office through a cooperative arrangement with OCLC, Inc., the owner of the DDC. Editorial work during this period focused on providing exhibits to the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee (EPC) for the Committee's consideration during EPC Meetings 137A, 138, and 138A. Twenty-one exhibits were created for review at the EPC meetings by the editorial staff. The decisions made at the EPC meeting determine how the classification will be changed, ensuring that it is current and relevant to its users.

The editorial staff within the Dewey Section also continued to update data in the Editorial Support System (ESS), making it available in the WebDewey 2.0 environment; they also contributed to the design of new functionality in WebDewey (number building assistant and user contribution). The Dewey editorial staff continued to assist translation partners in the development of several translations of the Dewey Decimal Classification, notably for French, Mongolian, and Norwegian.

The USPRLL Division's CIP Program staff continued to work with the Office of the Chief Information Officer to create sustainable workflows to ingest new e-book content from the nation's most significant publishers for the Library's permanent collections. The CIP Program had a strategic goal to ingest at least 2,500 e-books in fiscal 2015. By the end of the year, 4,244 e-books were ingested. New services were launched to the publishers on October 1, 2015, that will make it easier to collect even more e-book content in fiscal 2016. The number of publishers participating in the CIP E-book Program grew by 38 percent in fiscal 2015. It is a testimony to the outstanding service provided by the CIP Program staff members over the last forty-four years that the nation's publishers have such great trust in the Library that they are willing and happy to send the CIP Program their electronic content, knowing that it will be preserved in a safe and secure environment for use by generations to come.

The ECIP Cataloging Partnership Program is becoming a more significant and well-known cooperative cataloging program that allows the Library of Congress to enhance its work-product with the expertise of skilled librarians resident in libraries of all types throughout the nation. Partners joining the program this year included ProQuest, the first commercial entity in the

program; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Harvard University; and Douglas County, Colorado, Public Libraries. The number of ECIPs cataloged by the 29 partners grew by 15 percent in FY15 to 7,336 titles. The cataloging output of the partner libraries now represents 15 percent of the pre-publication metadata produced by the CIP program.

The Cataloging in Publication Data Block, which had not been significantly revised since its creation in 1971, was transformed to meet twenty-first century bibliographic needs by a team of internal and external experts with input from the library community nationwide. The new CIP Data Block, released on September 30, 2015, merges print and electronic data elements, includes a Library of Congress Control Number Permalink for easy retrieval of bibliographic records from the Library, and incorporates RDA: Resource, Description & Access features into its layout.

A final innovation of the CIP Program this fiscal year was the move to internationalize the program. CIP Program staff, with the ALAWE Division and the relevant field directors, had extensive conversations with colleagues in the Library's Cairo and Rio Overseas Offices to define how a CIP program could be created in the countries of Qatar and Uruguay, respectively. Discussions with the Qatar National Library inspired it to create its own CIP program for publishers in Qatar. The field director of the LC-Cairo Office will explore additional countries that may be interested in partnering with the Library on creation of a CIP program. The Rio field director held preliminary positive discussions with the national library and publishers in Uruguay about creation of a program there, with a view to further progress the next fiscal year. Staff of ALAWE provided Spanish translations of CIP Web pages in preparation.

In order to assist the U.S. Copyright Office in clearing backlogs, the ABA selection officers provided non-routine selection decisions for deposits from the Copyright Office Visual Arts Examining Division in fiscal 2015. This material was part of a standing visual arts backlog that had accumulated in the Visual Arts Examining Division since mid-2010. The ABA selection officers also provided a review session for the Visual Arts Examining Division chief and division staff who perform routine selection of visual arts materials.

### **Manage for results**

The ABA Directorate continued its tradition of innovative management for results through its training programs and its ongoing management of 430 employees and nearly 50 contractors and volunteers who worked under gratuitous service agreements. The reorganization that established the USASH and USPRLL divisions in June 2011 was fine-tuned this year, as the workloads of the USASH Art, Religion, and Technology Section and Science, Medicine, and Agriculture Section fully separated, and the Dewey Program Manager took on management of the CIP Program as collateral duties, with a view to an eventual merger of the two programs. The Network Development and MARC Standards Office, which has functioned at the Library for 35 years, was moved into the ABA Directorate in February to more closely align standards, policy, and professional training operations. The USAN Division evaluated the accomplishments of the Electronic Resources Management System (ERMS) Pilot Team, which was established in 2006 under USAN oversight, and provided an analysis and plan for the future processing of digital

materials in the ABA divisions. The ERMS Pilot Team was disbanded at the start of the next fiscal year, October 1, 2015, and responsibility for the ERMS was placed in the USAN Canada/Oceania Section, with a program in place to transfer knowledge to other ABA staff.

The Cooperative and Instructional Programs Division (COIN) of ABA provided professional training to Library staff and the external library community. In fiscal 2015 Library staff filled 543 seats in classes offered by COIN. This was a sharp decrease from the 1,479 seats filled the previous year, when training in new cataloging instructions was offered to nearly all members of Library Services. This year 214 Library Services staff also took courses from external providers.

The instructors in COIN designed and taught 25 new instructor-led courses, each of three hours' duration or longer; ten of these were designed solely for eLearning.

In the overseas offices, the Nairobi Office gained a new field director, selected in a nationwide search. Dr. Edward Miner is a respected Africana librarian, scholar of African linguistics, and disability activist. He joined the Library in May and actually reported to the Nairobi Office in early August, after the visit to Nairobi of President Obama, during which period no new personnel could be accepted at the Embassy there. The six offices all have permanent field directors, who gathered at "ABA-Washington" to discuss mutual concerns in September.

A major undertaking of the last two fiscal years has been the creation of policies and procedures to fully implement the Librarian's Additional Service Copies (ASC) policy whereby the Library will now keep only one copy of most U.S. books received for the collections, principally through

the Copyright Office and Cataloging in Publication acquisition streams. The Librarian of Congress on August 30, 2013, approved a change in the Library's policy of retaining two shelf copies of titles published in the United States and selected for the permanent collections. The new policy reduced this to a single shelf copy default for most of the classified general collections. The new policy was necessary because of severe overcrowding in the general collection stacks that threatened the structural integrity of the stack floors. The Law Library of Congress also adopted the single-copy default policy in May 2015. The ASC Implementation Team, chaired by the chief of the USPRLL Division, completed its work at the close of fiscal 2015. Procedures for all areas impacted by the policy change, including all divisions within ABA (although, primarily USASH and USPRLL), the Collections, Access, and Loan Management (CALM) Division, the Collections Development Office, the Binding and Collections Care Division (BCCD), and the Law Library. A major achievement occurred in spring 2015 when the Library was able to send large quantities of unwanted added copies pulled from the General Collections to two charitable organizations, Books for Africa and Bridge to Asia. During the year, 93,806 unneeded additional service copies were removed from the Library's General Collections, and approximately 37,000 unwanted new additional service copies were prevented from being added to the collections through the new procedures and workflows. The implementation of the new shelf copy policy, coupled with ABA's efforts to acquire, catalog, and create digital collections content, prepared the Library for a future of burgeoning analog and digital acquisitions reflecting the full range of the world's creativity and knowledge.

The directorate prepared for changes that would be needed to handle digital content for the collections. Its Digital Content Advisory Group began to develop policies and to interface with related units across the Library. A USAN staff member processed web archive collections cataloged by ABA into LCWA test and production web regions at <http://loc.gov/lcwa> - including building MODS templates for external data, reviewing exported data, setting up cataloging work for other catalogers, reviewing cataloging and providing feedback, validating all records as well-formed XML and valid MODS, handle registration of web archive pages, building web framework pages, indexing and faceting data for search and browse, launching and publicizing collections. He released five web archive collections into LCWA in fiscal 2015. USAN staff also helped plan and prepare changes in the Web Archiving Digiboard to accommodate a new web archive entity-relationship model, Digiboard 4.0.

The ABA Directorate worked tirelessly to blunt the impact of chronic staff shortages that affected all divisions during the year. Approximately one quarter of ABA staff took part in staff-sharing arrangements in which they split their time between their home sections and other units in the directorate, optimizing the value of their unique skills. Nevertheless, ABA ended the year with processing backlogs that included 39,700 serial issues. Perhaps the biggest concern during fiscal 2015 was the uncertain work status of the AFS Materials Handling staff. The Acquisitions Fiscal Support Office contract covering the Materials Handling staff (including the mail opening, sorting, and accessioning functions for CIP sourced mail), was terminated at the beginning of fiscal 2015. Although the intent was to quickly replace the eight AFS Materials Handling contract staff with an equivalent number of staff on indefinite not-to-exceed positions, ongoing hiring problems contributed to chronic backups in the opening and accessioning of books for

processing. In March, ABA management authorized overtime for both the Materials Handling staff of AFS as well as CIP Technical Team staff, all targeted towards opening CIP mail and reducing the backlog of new receipts as quickly as possible. After targeted overtime ended in July, sporadic backlogging of incoming books resumed, with 23 cages of unopened CIP books on hand by the end of the year.

The directorate assigned a greater range of duties to its technicians both to maintain production and to provide opportunities for professional growth. The Literature Section of USPRLL began assigning some original descriptive cataloging to technicians in accordance with their position descriptions. In USASH, plans for providing technicians' instruction for descriptive support continued during the year. Four USASH serials technicians received training in the serial descriptive elements, and a training plan was developed for technicians in the monograph cataloging sections, to be implemented in fiscal 2016. A RDA Serial Copy Cataloging document was drafted for technicians' training. By developing its talented technician staff, ABA will enhance senior technicians' core duties while expediting backlogged works.

An essential factor in ABA's sustained high performance in all aspects of its mission was large-scale participation in the Library Services telework program. Approximately 150 ABA staff had continuing telework arrangements that enabled them to work at home up to two days per week, while about forty staff and supervisors were approved for "episodic" telework in the event of inclement weather or Library closures. The directorate monitored staff performance on telework closely, requiring regular production reports and daily sign-ins and sign-outs via email. Analysis of ABA's bibliographic records, which always include an indication of whether the record was

produced on telework, showed that approximately one third of the directorate's bibliographic records involved some telework, and nearly all ECIP records did. Targeted backlogs were also reduced on telework in special projects this year. Most importantly, telework enabled ABA to assert that it could provide courseware development, cataloging, and essential acquisitions decisions for materials in all major languages in the event that a natural disaster forced the Library to close, even for extended periods of time.

Work on hand was reduced in the ASME, USASH, and USPRLL divisions, and nearly all work on hand was under initial bibliographic control to provide basic catalog access by author or title and prevent duplicate acquisitions.